ITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Found

Housekeepers

Country Merchants

Fine Dress Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

Fancy Goods.

Fine Cassimeres and Cassinetts.

Millinery Goods

Groceries and Cream

Flours.

Confectionery.

Dyeing and Scouring.

The Very Finest.

Wilson's Fumigation.

Tinsmiths

Wood Sawing Feeding.

Wood Sawing.

Water Wheels.

Steam Saw Mills, Engines, &c.

The Extinguish Cook Stove

Tanners, Saddlers, &c.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

The New Jackson

Steam Furnishing Goods.

A New and Beautiful

A. Yost's Commission House,

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A fire broke out in the Michigan Central R. R. Depot, at Dallas, Ill., yesterday morning, destroying it and the round house, and damaging five locomotives. Loss about thirty thousand dollars. Insured.

A Tobacco Exchange Association was organized in Philadelphia, Tuesday afternoon, with Wm. H. McCammon as President, and W. M. Abbey as Secretary.

Mr. William Rodin, an old and respected citizen of Hancock, was killed Thursday evening by the fall of a heavy sash upon his head.

Dr. J. J. Weigt has been appointed to the Chair of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in place of Dr. Doughton, resigned.

Thomas H. Lyon, a prominent citizen and proprietor of a large oil refinery at Newark, N. J., fell into the river there on Thursday noon, and was drowned.

The College of California held its last commencement in Benicia, Thursday; it will be removed to the State University, opened for which have been appointed by Governor Haight.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic will, on Sunday next, decorate with flowers the graves of Union soldiers buried in California.

The Herald, Boston special says: The Fenian movement throughout Canada is increasing instead of abating. The authorities add to the general feeling of an impending raid by the extensive preparations they are making in the city. A flying column of four companies of regulars and two battalions of volunteers are under orders to move at a moment's notice, and any point they may be ordered. In Quebec the privileges have been refused to four thousand pounds amount of ammunition and rations, and to keep themselves prepared in every particular for a campaign. A large force of British engineers are to be sent to Prescott next week, and in the meantime large quantities of ammunition and arms are materials are being forwarded to that point. All officers on leave of absence from their regiments are instant, and boast that the moment they have of movements of the Irish leaders make it certain that the invasion will take place. Even the Sons and Daughters of the Irish were arrested at Stoneking yesterday, charged with being Fenian spies. Maps and papers implicating them were found in their possession. One of the men has become crazy. He says that he came from New York. Both of the prisoners are now confined in jail and strongly guarded.

A Sandusky, O., telegram says: A terrific gale of wind, accompanied by rain, passed over this city this afternoon, doing considerable damage. The roof of the C., S. and C., R. R. warehouse was torn off and fell upon the popular Granite, lying at an adjoining dock, burying three stevedores and injuring three men, two of them seriously. Trees were uprooted, chimneys and sheds torn down, and much property damaged in all parts of the city.

The Athletics of Philadelphia and Buckeye of Cincinnati played a game of base ball yesterday afternoon, on the Buckeye grounds. There were about 5,000 people present. The playing of both clubs was good. The score stood Athletics 25, Buckeyes 9.

The steamer ocean Queen brings Panama dates to May 26th, but little news. Chile removed the caucus of the commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic. Two hundred persons are dying daily from yellow fever at Callao. Captain Hazard, the inventor of the Hazard gun, and wife and several prominent merchants, were among the victims. The United States Consul at Lima has had a difficulty with the authorities and was put in the calaboose. The ocean Queen brought $ million in treasure.

Ex-Revenue Collector Thompkins C. Callicott, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000 and to imprisoned two years in the Albany penitentiary for defrauding the Government. Richard C. Enright, eighteen months imprisonment and $5,000 fine, and John S. Allen, to one year's imprisonment and $2,000 fine.

The convention of Radical superintendents of Indian Asylums in session at Boston, adopted a memorial to Congress asking relief from the present management of the superintendence of the institutions in the South.

Simon Locke was held to bail in $25,000 in Boston, on a charge of smuggling coal, in 1867 and 1868.

At the session of the Reformed Church Synod at Hudson, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Ferris asked to be excused from service on the Board of Foreign Missions. A communication was received from Governor Haight, of Wisconsin, representing that Wisconsin is pernicious to the welfare of the Church.

The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new Jewish Temple on the corner of Eighth and Broad streets, Cincinnati, were performed yesterday afternoon. A very large audience was present, composed of members of the various Hebrew churches, and many of the prominent Protestant ministers. An eloquent and able address was delivered by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, pastor of the Plum street Jewish Temple. Among the articles deposited under the corner stone were copies of all the Cincinnati papers, Hebrew papers of New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, Bible, Talmud, Jewish Prayer Book, Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, and articles of Confederation. The Temple will be one of the finest in the country when completed.

Charles A. Fuller, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin of Tuesday, died at seven o'clock yesterday morning.

Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation for an election of Congressmen on the 1st day of November next.

The Committee appointed by the New York stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad returned to Chicago from Davenport last night. Mr. Tracy reported that all matters are amicably adjusted. The Board of Directors consisted by the appointment of David Dows, W. F. Appleton and Wilson G. Hunt. This action of the Board was subsequently ratified by the stockholders. The cause of the stormy state of affairs is supposed, and the immediate construction of the road to the Council Bluffs secured. All suits are to be withdrawn. Mr. Tracy retains his management.

The crop accounts from all sections of Georgia are favorable.

The Warehouse Exchange of St. Louis yesterday passed resolutions favoring the reduction of the tax on whisky to twenty-five cents per gallon.

A clerk of the large dry goods house of Stone & Co., of Cincinnati, has been arrested at Jacksonville, for embezzling $5,000 worth of goods.

Crattree, father of Lotta, was arrested in New York on Wednesday last, but there being no charge preferred against him, he was released. His wife and daughter have arrived there, and deny the statements of the St. Louis papers.

The Sheriff of Dearborn county, Indiana, has made an affidavit that John Franklin, of Cincinnati, had nothing to do with the arrest of Calhoun and McCombe; that the arrest was made by Col. Wood, and that he, the Sheriff, knew new Franklin.

Fantastic Dispatch.

Gov. Fenton having approved the act of the New York Legislature to facilitate the transmission of letters, merchandise, &c., by means of the Fantastic Dispatch, and the public now have the promise of soon enjoying the most improved and rapid means of intercommunication. The act authorizes the laying of pneumatic tubes under the streets of New York and Brooklyn, and also under the waters of the North and East rivers. The present enterprise contemplates the connection of the Brooklyn, Jersey City and all our sub-postoffices with the General Postoffice, and also the erection of pneumatic letter boxes in place of the present lamp post boxes, so that letters and parcels will be collected and delivered by air pressure, acting on cars, which will pass along at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The mails will go back and forth between the New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City Postoffices in from three to ten minutes. Letters deposited in any of the street letter boxes, on the pneumatic line, before Fantastic dispatch, will be carried to the General Postoffice or to any intermediate city station in from three to six minutes. The great benefit that will accrue to business transactions from this great improvement may be easily imagined. The introduction of the pneumatic dispatch is due to the efforts of Mr. S. and E. Beach, of the Scientific American, and the map work has been established upon his system before the Legislature. The pneumatic dispatch was first put into practical operation and exhibited at the American Institute Fair, and a full description of its construction and operation was then given in our columns. It is the intention of the grantees to put a short line of the pneumatic dispatch into operation within the next ninety days, but whether such route has not yet been determined, but it will probably connect with the postoffice, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, in the City Hall Park. If this short line is found to operate well as it is expected, the pneumatic tubes will be laid down extensively in many directions.

Hasty's Latest Trick and How it is Done.

One of the latest and best tricks of Hasty the illusionist, is the "basket trick" which is described and explained: A large wicker basket, about two feet long and four feet deep, is placed on the stage, being supported by legs which elevate it a foot or more above the floor, thus effectually precluding the use of trap doors. A young lady dressed in black is conducted to the basket, and blindfolded with a handkerchief borrowed from some one in the audience. While the illusionist is talking, she escapes from him and runs behind the curtain, as if to evade the awful fate awaiting her. In pursues and brings her back, the flight is repeated three or four times. Finally he succeeds in having her go into the basket. The lid is then closed, and he takes a sword and thrusts it through the basket in various directions. Sometimes one he mercilessly spends the act several times, though the sword is dripping with blood. He lifts the cover, and a hand is thrust upward, while the shrieks grow fainter, the music rises like a storm, gives another stab, and the shrieks cease. Now carefully opening the basket and tipping it toward the audience, he exposes the theatre to view, but it is empty. At the instant the young girl appears on the stage by the main entrance opposite the stage and walks up the aisle to the astonishment of every one present. And, in front of her unfortunate self, she has left a handkerchief. The following is the explanation: After the lady is blindfolded, it will be remembered she was to escape by disappearing behind the curtain. Behind the curtain, however, another lady dressed precisely in the same way, and blindfolded so that the features are concealed, is let out and commenced to the music of the basket. She immediately begins to struggle as the first victim did before her, which have been caught up at the ends inside the basket. When Mr. Hasty thrusts in the sword, he never pierces the lower part, because the sword is too short to come entirely through which she puts on the blinds. When he lifts the cover, of course the false bottom is over her, and though the basket is tipped forward so as to give all a chance to see that it is empty, yet the time is so short the eye is not able to see the difference between the instance of the crusade and inside. The real young lady in the meantime has gone around the entrance of the hall and is in readiness concealed in the basket.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1868. NO. 228.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Discussion on the Tax Bill.

The Chase Presidential Movement.

Ex-Gov. Johnston and Others at its Head.

Seward's Acquisitions to be Repudiated.

The Admission of Alabama.

The Payments of Gold Contracts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1868.

The Tax Bill.

The tax bill was resumed by the House in Committee of the Whole as one o'clock to-day, and debate on Mr. Cardoza's proposition to strike out the ninth section was continued. This gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power to appoint and remove all officers of the service without responsibility to anybody, and was regarded by the Committee of Ways and Means as one of the most vital sections of their plan. The debate was participated in by many members in a most animated manner, some leading Republicans like Stevens, Garfield, Hulbut, Butler and Shellabarger taking ground against the section. The vote took place at 3:35, and resulted in defeat of the Committee by yeas 65, nays 85. The Democrats all voted in the affirmative for striking out, and so did the following named Republicans: Dawson, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Lincoln, Ward, Counts, Baker, Trowbridge, Shellabarger, Hulburd, Garfield, Butler, Stevens, Forney, Warner, Benton, Ingersoll, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Peters, Longbridge, Van Horn of New York, Hunter, Plants, Bromwell, Wentl, Hubbard, Wilson, Pothain, Laflin, Ferris, Robertson and Churchill. An interesting debate took place on Mr. Logan's motion to strike out the eighth section, which recognizes the bonded warehouse system and provides for the appointment of warehouse store keepers. He was energetically supported by Field and opposed by Schenck and Allison of the Ways and Means Committee. No action was taken before recess.

The Chase Movement.

A number of Pennsylvania politicians are now in Washington progressing for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase. As part of the movement, the following circular calling a meeting of Stocks in Philadelphia is issued:

[Here follows the circular.]

Seward's Late Purchases.

The Senate has not yet acted on the St. Thomas treaty, and a telegram from Havana announcing its rejection is incorrect. The Foreign Relation Committee of that body have, however, agreed unanimously to report against its ratification, and it will undoubtedly be rejected whenever brought before the Senate. The Committee have also reported against Seward's confirmation proposition to buy the top and island of Samana, and the probabilities are he will at once give notice that all negotiations in this behalf are closed. There is no doubt that the Administry in this case will indorse the action of the Committee.

The Arkansas Ward Easement.

The National Typographical Union at its session to-day, adopted a resolution directing that the funds now in the hands of the late Secretary and Treasurer, and confirmed for the Arkansas Ward Monument Fund, be transferred to the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Union, and by him invested in United States bonds. They also favorably considered the proposition of the Milwaukee Union, that the monument when erected be built of Ohio marble, but took no action thereupon.

The Admission of Alabama.

The Senate spent nearly all day on a bill for the admission of North Carolina and other Southern States. The principal point of debate among Republicans was whether Louisiana could be admitted as present. Messrs. Wilson, Sherman and Sherman favored the admission of that State in this bill. Messrs. Morton, Frelinghuysen and Conkling wanted it brought in by a short bill. Messrs. Howard and Yates thought there should be a new election. The Democrats all opposed admission in any form. Mr. Conkling made a sharp point on Wilson, and caused a good deal of amusement, by showing from the record that his position now is exactly the opposite of that he held when the original reconstruction act was under debate.

Payment of Contracts.

The bill making certain contracts payable in coin reported by the Finance Committee, and passed by the Senate to-day is in full as follows:

Be it enacted, That any contract hereafter made or previously entered into with the United States, or any law relating to the currency notwithstanding.

District Attorney of Virginia.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day was that of John S. Neilson, to be District Attorney of Virginia in place of Chandler, whose term has soon expired. Mr. Neilson was a member of Congress from the Norfolk District at the breaking out of the rebellion and remained a Unionist throughout the war.

Increase of Subsidy Asked.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House a letter from General Sheridan, recommending an increase of the Government subsidy to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. He says the Kansas branch road will soon be completed to a point about thirty miles distant from Fort Wallace. He urges such aid as will enable the road to be pushed the line to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory. Saying it would be a great advantage prominently to the country to have it so extended, while it would subsist chiefly and our Indian troubles by the moral effect which it exercises over the Indians.

Sheridan and the Indians.

General Sheridan in a letter to Grant, under date of 23d May, thus fathomably speaks of the Indian question in the section over which he is placed. "I have not had a single depredation in my department since I assumed command and have the greatest desire to maintain this peaceful condition of affairs. I have made a great deal of personal exertion by visiting nearly every post in this section of country in which the Indians were hostile last year, and in all interviews with the Indians was led to believe that we may be able to preserve the peace the coming summer."

EXPRESS RIDERS.—The tax bill was resumed by the House, but a quorum of members not being present at any time, the eighth section and all other less questions were reserved for to-morrow, and the evening was spent on unimportant details.

By Western Associated Press.

SENATE.

Petitions from the State of Texas in favor of the eight hour law, and against the reconstruction bill were presented.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill relating to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States was taken up, and the pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Howard, to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. HOWARD said he would not detain the Senate at this late hour of the session, but would simply say that he was opposed to the bill because it was unconstitutional, and because it was unnecessary. He was opposed to the bill because it was unconstitutional, and because it was unnecessary. He was opposed to the bill because it was unconstitutional, and because it was unnecessary. He

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives fully one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in this and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is neither fire insurance office, facility, an Iron Foundry, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory or any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
AT LARGE.

G. Warren Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. E. Barton,	13. Samuel Shaw,
2. W. D. Kaffell,	14. S. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. B. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Edie,
5. Walter P. Schell,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. B. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Penn C. Deaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Kreger,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. Wm. Elliott,	22. W. A. Wallace,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Biles.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMBERGER, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED S. PENDLETON.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. S. BLACK.

CLERK COURTS—HENRY LAMBERT.

CLERK COMMON PLEAS—JONATHAN MILLER.

CLERK ORPHANS'—S. S. MCCLEAF.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCKEE.

We hope the reader will not fail to give attention to the article on the question of protection to home industry, in our editorial to-day. The subject is vigorously and ably handled, the writer being a gentleman whose experience and investigations eminently qualify him to write authoritatively and truthfully.

Tell that Oregon crumb of comfort, poor shrivelling, it will do you good. A party that has lived on locks and not known the taste of pleasant food for years, should not be disturbed while chewing one solitary crumb of comfort. We know that it would be easy to find reasons for the crumb being in the mouth of the Democratic party. It would be natural to reason. Take the crumb, confiscate it, extract all the good you can from it, for Heaven only knows when you may get another.

COL. JOHN W. TOMPKINS, of Butler county, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Twenty third District, which leaves the field in that county to EDWARD MCJUNKIN, Esq. That Butler has no idea of yielding the nomination to Allegheny county, is evident from the following, which we find in the Butler *Press*:

> "The county committee of Butler county, at a meeting held on the 30th ult., unanimously agreed to the nomination of Edward McJunkin, Esq., of Allegheny county, for Congress, and pledged the district to his support. The nomination was made in accordance with the wishes of the district, and was unanimous."

WORTHY has immortalized himself. How down all disciples of Venus, the world over, for the King of the whisky ring has shown you how to deal. You poor miserable wretch who would steal a wipe from a cent bull pocket handkerchief. You mean fellow that would cheat your washerwoman, you burglar that would break into a house unobserved, behold WORTHY. He operated in high quarters. He gave you to save a President, his business to tempt Senators, and now, in the Democratic ranks, from one end of the land to the other, the cry is perfectly on the gallery of old Evans, "Let Worthy keep dark."

We venture to suggest that as the weather is getting warm, the final outcome of impeachment had better be buried. It has been kept above ground a good while until it has come to have an unpleasant odor, and an unpleasant odor on the approach of the summer solstice frequently causes unpleasant sensations suggestive of nuisances, and is productive of a disagreeable association of ideas. The Republican press in some quarters, we perceive, still manifest a disposition to knock about the carcase, and in Congress, more especially with the Managers of the trial on the part of the House, there is still the favorite exercise. It strikes us that there is or ought to be something to do in the way of nothing of the odor of it, and we again venture to suggest that it be put under ground as soon as possible.

We are pleased to see that some of our contemporaries are receiving the suggestion made by the COMMERCIAL some time ago, that Pennsylvania should elect as Secretary of Treasury to the United States Senate. The arguments we advanced then are as good as ever, and it gives us pleasure to see them so freely made use of. The Harrisburg *Guard* accords our proposition as to Mr. SWARTZ, and indulges in some remarks, which, though rather rough, are, we fear, nevertheless too true. We quote:

> "We have no quarrel with the Union men of Pennsylvania who desire to see Mr. Cameron retire to private life, but we do protest against the attempt to force him out of the Senate by the nomination of a man who is not fit to be Governor of the State. Mr. Swartz is a good man, but he is not a statesman, and he is not the man to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Cameron is a statesman, and he has been a faithful representative of the interests of Pennsylvania. He has been true to the Union cause, and he has been true to the interests of the State. He has been true to the interests of the laboring men, and he has been true to the interests of the manufacturers. He has been true to the interests of the farmers, and he has been true to the interests of the mechanics. He has been true to the interests of the whole people of Pennsylvania, and he has been true to the interests of the whole people of the United States. He has been true to the interests of the whole people of the United States, and he has been true to the interests of the whole people of the United States. He has been true to the interests of the whole people of the United States, and he has been true to the interests of the whole people of the United States."

A RUMOR'S fears are worth as much than a thinker's, providing the thinker is a good man like the JOHN BUNYAN, the Bedford tinker, of immortal memory; yet the Right Rev. Bishop of Peterborough, in England, has been expressing fears of the future, which, if construed into plain Saxon, might mean, if his Right Reverence was going to live another century, that as Bishop of Peterborough, he might not be able to get his dinner. The Bishop labors under the peculiar hallucination, common to low souls Bishops, that the Church is greater than the State that controls the Church. The Bishop of Peterborough thinks that if monarchy was destroyed the Church would remain. We admit that, but not what kind of Church it would be. Certainly not a State establishment; certainly not one that presents the anomaly of well paid, fat Bishops, and half starved curates. This same Bishop goes strongly into a description of the times when the English people cut off CHARLES the First's head, just by way of explaining away the final abolition of the royalty of Kings. And all his Lordship's fears arise regarding the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His Lordship may make himself perfectly easy. There will not, in these times, be any cutting off heads; and if times grow so badly with the Bishops that they cannot longer sit in the House of Lords, they must take to honest preaching, as the Apostles did of old, and may be more useful when they can say that their hands minister to their necessities.

GOVERNMENT VERSUS THE WHISKY RING.

In past time, animated by the laudable intention of doing something to suppress intemperance, and with the idea that a luxury like whisky should yield a large revenue, we pleaded for the high duty. We confess, with frankness, however good the intention to suppress intemperance and raise revenue, that the high duty on whisky has failed to answer the purpose intended. The tax has created the most formidable conspiracy against the Government ever known. The high tax has not decreased, but rather increased drunkenness, not so much by the extra quantity consumed, as by the fearful adulteration that has taken place to produce the intoxicating power at less cost than the genuine article. The tax has not, through connivance of dishonest officials and thorough organization of the whisky ring, produced as much revenue as if a low tax had been imposed, and, however painful the fact, still it has to be admitted, the "Whisky Ring" is stronger than the Government.

The praiseworthy motives that led to the high tax were, a restraint on whisky drinking and the raising of revenue. Both of these have failed, miserably failed, and now Government that has been defeated by the "Whisky Ring," must place itself in the attitude to deal successfully with the question. "Lead us not into temptation" is a beautiful supplication, and one that appeals with great force in the consideration of the whisky tax. Officials, comparatively poor, were brought into contact with men who had an abundance of means, and the temptation to do wrong for gain was greater than their moral status. They were caught, as with the wealth of the world, and once within the fold of temptation there was no way of escape. They knew the "Whisky Ring" was stronger than the Executive power; felt the influence of the organization whichever way they turned, and became victims in the folds of agents of the army of conspirators against the revenue of the country.

The excessive tax presented temptation too powerful to withstand; and when officials and agents were buried with the same breath, the leprosy was complete. There seems but one way to deal with the subject now, it cannot be met by civil officials and agents be removed from the influence of rings. Make the tax low, so low that there is not the slightest excuse for attempting to evade it; then summarily inforce the law, collecting every dollar and severely punishing those who do not agree with revenue regulations. Supposing the tax was fixed at fifty cents per gallon, and a determination evinced to collect it everywhere; supposing that the law was enforced in every case presenting evidence of departure from legal requirements: The result would be the collection of four-fold more revenue than is obtained now from the same source. This plan would, we suppose, destroy the temptation to defraud, restore easy consciences to those who have fallen victims to dishonest practices, and break up that nefarious ring, whose head now is that it exerts a greater power than the Administration.

THE POLITICAL ONION.

Why is CHASE like an onion? Because when one coat is taken off, another is presented. Was ever man on important business treated discourteously such a foolish question? We have been CHASED; and CHASE, in all the papers, seems ubiquitous. Turn file on a political paragraph, read twenty lines, and lo! some segregative washing CHASE is there. Just now people are busy speculating on what CHASE will do, what CHASE willbe, and waiting until the Fourth of July we'll probably solve the doubt. CHASE is like the man in the moon, willing to accommodate you any way. Has he principle? Ask frankly, if the Republican party had put his name in nomination instead of General GRANT, if he would not have accepted the party, the platform, the principles, and that without a question? If there is a man in the United States disturbed by such a foolish question as to the Indian ruffianism of CHASE, we beg that he will get his doubts removed, political absolution from political god-sires, and join the great army of sceptics who have chased the bullet from their imaginations.

By ambition angels fell; and because P. CHASE is sorry he from the angelic state. Therefore if he falls from honor and party position; if he deserts that party that has made him what he is, and by the circumambulations of his intellect frequents green and flowery spot, where the Presidency lights up the vista of the future, whosthat blame the changeling who can poke, turn political somersaults, be an acrobat of the hour, if he gently accommodates himself to our circumstances? Foolish questions that are asked. "Will Mr. CHASE do this, or be this?" "Will he be the Democratic candidate on the Fourth of July?" Mr. CHASE can be anything that circumstances will permit. In grasping at the shadow he may lose the substance; may be found snatching at

> [illegible]

But SALMON P. CHASE will want nevertheless. He has never yet had a rolls toll. The office he holds would be nonsense to him if he minded his business and ceased plotting; but that would be foreign to Mr. CHASE'S nature; he must plot, or he is nothing. His struggle has been to be the Talleyrand of the party, that he might be its NAPOLEON when opportunities arrived. His boast is that he made the party, and he appears to forget that the party made him. Wop of the mental caliber of Mr. CHASE are apt to forget assistance apt to suppose, like the fly on the chariot wheel, that they are all in all, and that, without them, there is stagnation.

A little concerning the fly attached to my sleeve the illustration. A fly in its settled on the wheel of a chariot before the chariot was in motion; then the team was attached and the driver nails the horses go, the dust commenced to fly, and the little fly on the wheel, pleased with the rapid motion, is reported in bulletins to have said, "What a dust we make." The fly may serve to illustrate the position of CHASE. The peculiar circumstances of the nation have made a dust, and SALMON P. CHASE, like the fly, supposes that he makes it all. His vanity approximates not that the commotion is in accordance with the inexorable logic of events, and it were almost a pity to disturb the vanity of the fly so happy in the dust, were it not that the fly may get some dust into its little eyes. The Chariot of State is in motion, cannot be stopped for the little fly, and if that little fly should politically die, that will be entirely the fault of the little fly.

A writer in a country journal, who seems to have a clear conception of the fallaciousness of CHASE, supposes that that gentleman has on him that dignity, talent and learning will do with him. He characterizes him as "a queer compound of a man, cold as an iceberg, theatrical and eccentric."

There were three aliases in the game for the Chief Justice. To be the nominee of the Republican party; build up a third party; accept nomination from the Democrats. The first has vanished like a dream. GRANT surpassed CHASE in his hold on the popular sentiment. The man of action, true, yet patient, who saved the nation in its hour of peril, was altogether a giant in popular hope in comparison to the legal technology, and the name of the accepted of the Chicago Convention hovers above such as Justice CHASE like SOUL above his followers.

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"Charity begins at home."

We are familiar with the arguments so freely used, especially by the merchant princes of the Free Trade League, that commerce and navigation have no interest in the protection of American manufactures, and that as imports of foreign goods decrease, the commercial power of the country is diminished, and our tonnage reduced. The answer to this objection is to be found in the example of England herself, for centuries past the ruling maritime power of the world, and at the same time the greatest manufacturing country on earth. Why should we not, with equally favorable results, emulate her ancient policy of nurturing, with the most zealous and watchful care, all the industrial capacities of her people, until they were able to stand alone, and challenge external competition; and then with well dissembled liberality, propose to open wide the door to unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world?

England has won more victories by her policy than by her arms. Let us see to it, although she has twice failed to subdue us by the sword, that we do not become the victims of her more dangerous and deceptive diplomacy, whether it is displayed under the seductive mask of free trade, or in arming and equipping Alabamas to prey upon our commerce whenever a safe and tempting opportunity occurs to cripple or destroy us, and thus to vindicate her claim to supremacy as mistress of the seas.

More formidable than the whisky ring is the powerful combination of free traders; a heterogeneous compound of foreign and domestic elements, held together by the cohesion of a common interest, in the destruction of American manufactures, for wicked and purely selfish ends. Against this unpatriotic organization and its pernicious teachings, the American Industrial League proposes to do battle, and challenges them to the forum of public opinion. We have "drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard," and shall wage war to the knife against this great enemy of American progress in civilization and the arts, until, not only in New England and the Atlantic States, but every where, throughout this broad land, shall be heard the sweet music of the loom and the spindle, the detonations of the trip hammer, the incessant click, click of the miner's drill, the whirl and hum of machinery in every form, the sturdy blows of the stalwart working man and the song of the husbandman, all blended and harmonized into one grand national anthem of rejoicing over the results of the success of the only true American doctrine—the Protection of American industry.

C.

A Wonderful Skull—Singular Medical Fact.

Twenty years ago, in Cavendish, Vt., a man named Sage, twenty-five years of age, possessing an iron will and an iron frame, met with a singular accident, the particulars of which we collect from a paper read by Dr. Harlow a few days since, before the Massachusetts Medical Society. Sage was running a hole that had been charged with powder. The iron struck fire from the rock, and the iron he was ramming with was driven up through his cheek, out of the top of his head, high in the air, and was afterwards found, several rods distant, smeared with blood and brains. The tamping iron was 3½ feet in length and 1½ inches thick, and pointed at one end, the taper being seven inches long, and the diameter of the point a quarter of an inch. It weighed thirteen pounds. The point was upward, and the iron entered the mouth, passed, by the upturned end, the left jaw of the face, immediately anterior to the angle of the lower jaw, and pacing obliquely upward and slightly backwards, emerged out of the top of the head in the median line, at the back part of the frontal bone, near the coronal suture. The ordinary reader will understand it better, if we say that, pointing upward it entered the cheek outside the teeth, and under the cheek bone, went inside an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the center, two inches back of the line where the forehead and hair meet. After a few minutes the man was taken three quarters of a mile in a sitting position in a cart. The opening in the brain was two inches wide by three and a half inches long. In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad. The effect of the injury was the destruction of the equilibrium between his animal and intellectual faculties. The man lived until 1861, when Dr. Harlow secured the skull, which he exhibited, illustrative of the statements contained in his paper.

In the Maryland Democratic Convention a few days ago, Mr. CHASE was not spoken of in favorable terms. For instance, the Hon. H. W. Archer, referring to candidates, said names had been mentioned that "would disgrace the party," among them Judge CHASE. He said "we want to nominate and elect men whose principles are in conformity with the Democratic party. We want no editor, but a civilian," and he complimented Mr. PENDLETON as the most proper person. Whereat the Convention appended. Although others talked of surrendering everything for the sake of harmony, the Convention was decidedly for PENDLETON.

A Straw from Ohio.

A special judicial election has just taken place in the judicial district comprising the counties of Gallia, Athens, Meigs and Washington, and it has resulted in the election of John Loomis, Republican, by 1,315 majority, a gain of 351 in four counties since last fall's election. A similar ratio through the State would increase our majority by more than ten thousand votes.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Washington county will hold their nominating convention on Monday, 22d instant, in the Court House, Washington. At the primary meeting on Saturday, June 20th, the people will instruct their delegates as to voting for a change in the mode of making nominations.

Col. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, has announced himself as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District, but it is intimated that Hon. John L. Dawson may interfere with the Colonel's prospects.

Hon. Morton B. Lowry, State Senator, intends as fairs the statement that he has been using his influence in Crawford county to secure the election of Legislatures in his interest for the United States Senate. He says: "I am not a candidate, have not thought of being, and will not be."

A Grant Club has been organized at Huntingdon, with Captain A. S. Harrison as President, and our friend, M. S. Lytle, as Corresponding Secretary.

The Democracy of Greene county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Joseph Sedgwick; Commissioner, Michael M. McClelland; Poor House Director, A. M. Temple; Auditor, Simon Kinchart; Surveyor, George Hupp.

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A Grand Rally of the Democracy of Clinton county, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant's already famous letter of acceptance. On the day before the letter was published several gentlemen of influence called on the General at his headquarters, and the conversation turned on the Chicago nomination. "By the way," said General GRANT, "I have to write that letter, and, to be said so, he turned to his desk and wrote it in a few minutes. After it had been written he called in the members of his staff, and read it to them. Only one word was altered, and that was corrected quickly, and changed it. The whole thing did not occupy more than ten minutes, and it was copied and put into the mails within half an hour."

The great rum distillery built by Mr. WEBB in New York, which the French Government bought at a great price, and subsequently the Rochambeau, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, has been completely overhauled and, to a great extent, *rebuilt at a cost of more than* $100,000. The is now completely armed and ready for use, and in a few days will have started on her experimental cruise. The alterations are very extensive, the whole of the stern having been rebuilt, and also the officers' quarters. Besides this several of the armor plates have been replaced, and nearly every portion of her engine machinery has had to be sent to Indret for repair or alteration. A French paper concludes a description of the ship with the following complying remark: "Although ten millions of francs have been invested in her, it is the opinion of the most competent judges that she will not be able to hold the sea for more than four or five years, owing to the bad quality of the wood employed for her construction." May our Admiralty never be frightened into purchasing such a ship!

THE ART JOURNAL—New York: Virtue & Yorston. The July part, No. 77, now seven months finely, a beautiful engraving, entitled "Tainted and his friends," from the pictures in the Shoppinhaus collection. The expression of Fisher's face is lighted up with admiration for Wm. Ford and Wm. Page, who are represented as modestly attentive, considering that they were in the pink to give the passerby lower a gift with the fifty cents to the cover's side. An illustrative article, "Memories of Fisher's Face," gives more classic designs for money to maintain the connexion. There is a fine review of the Forty-fifth Exhibition of British artists, a notice of the French and Flemish gallery, a paper on the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, the "Life and the Legend of Madame Sainte Suffrey," illustrated, a beautiful engraving "Smack—St. Hilaire, Jersey." Reviews and a variety of other articles. The July number is choice.

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FURTHER details of the storming of Magdala show that the brunt was borne by Irish soldiers. They were, as in the Peninsular war, foremost, and as Wellington said of them, "foremost of the brave."

The Protection of Home Industry —True American Doctrine.

If the policy that accepts "*the greatest good of the greatest number*" is the safest and best for a people to adopt, then the friends of protection to home industry stand upon impregnable ground, and may defy all the assaults and sophistries of the free traders, whatever disguises they may assume, or however plausible they may at first appear.

No dogma in political science is worthy of consideration that can not be sustained by proof, and the theory which will not bear the light of experience is not its value as an economic truth, is one worth a second thought. The system which experience teaches us is the most profitable in the end, and the best calculated to develop the latent power and energies of our own country, in the diversified employments of our own people, is unquestionably the best for us; and it is therefore unnecessary to inquire whether other nations are benefited thereby or not.

Looking back upon our past history, we find that the national prosperity, individual and public, seems almost to have been regulated by the character of our tariffs; and that the business interests of the people have flourished or languished, and money becomes scarce or abundant, to use a common phrase, just as the duties upon importations from other countries have been high or low, or in other words, as they have favored protection or free trade. This fact has been demonstrated so often by Henry Carey and others, that it is not necessary to enforce it by further proof. It can scarcely be accounted for as an accidental coincidence, any more than that the lightning is not liable to strike twice in the same place. No true or reasonable friend of production has ever advanced it in favor of any special interest, or in the interest of the manufacturer merely. It is conceded that Congress should only legislate for revenue, with such discrimination in favor of our domestic manufactures as will enable us, under all circumstances, to compete on equal terms with our foreign rivals in our own markets. The encouragement thus afforded gives employment to our people in every branch of industry in due proportion, excites competition, invites capital, stimulates enterprise, sharpens the intellect, develops the inventive faculties, and renders us independent, by supplying our wants with cheaper and better fabrics of our own make than we can possibly obtain from abroad.

That all this is entirely practicable is clearly shown by what has already been accomplished in the perfection of many of our manufactures surpassing those of all other nations for excellence of quality and cheapness of production. The progress of the last twenty years, even with the fitful and uncertain policy of protection which our manufacturers have enjoyed, has been so astonishing as it has been advantageous to us as a people, and an unbroken policy of protection to our home industries for twenty years to come would place us far in advance of all other nations in the mechanic arts as we now are in our political privileges over the oppressed and downtrodden masses of the old world.

A great deal is said about the balance of trade between this country and England, France and Germany, and that there should be a fair exchange of commodities, &c., and appeals are made to our farmers to favor free trade with these nations, to obtain a market for their grain, flour, &c. Now, who does not know that there is no such thing as an equitable exchange of commodities between us? They buy our flour, wheat, corn, provisions, tobacco, cotton, rice, wool, &c., while we know they can't help themselves, and they give us in exchange their manufactures, the products of the loom and the anvil, which we could produce as well at home, and what is called the balance of trade we settle with them by paying in coin, or going in debt to them with our Government securities payable in coin, although the debt was contracted at currency rates.

The American farmer is sure of his foreign customer only when there is a short supply at home, and the foreign demand is not influenced by our purchases of their manufactures, so that as a matter of policy our farmers are consulting their own interest by favoring the protection of home industry, that will create a home market at all times at home, in addition to the foreign demand, which depends upon a very uncertain contingency, except in such products as cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., which they are compelled to buy of us at any rate.

Let us be true to ourselves, and we shall become the creditor instead of the debtor nation in the world's traffic, and the balance of trade will be paid to us in coin, instead of having to submit to a constant drain upon our resources. Instead of their goods, we shall import their people, an increasing tide of immigration will set in to our shores to share in our prosperity, to populate our waste places, and to accelerate the onward march of the great Republic.

These being the principles of protection to home labor, which, it may be added, is the opposition so strong, whence does it spring, and what are the motives which govern it?

Foremost in the ranks of the enemies of American progress are the importers, a numerous and powerful body, composed principally of non-naturalized foreigners, temporarily located in our sea ports, either as agents or resident partners of foreign manufactories, mills and workshops. These gentlemen, skilled in all the arts of their calling, shrewd, sagacious manipulators of our markets, liberal of their means to secure the control of trade, and many of them not over scrupulous in the methods by which our customs houses are, perhaps, the most corrupt and determined opponents of the cause of American industry, the success of which is fatal to their homes, for there, indeed,

> [illegible]

of them, and of the character of their hostility, and the means employed by them it is only necessary to recall the sweeping declaration of Mr. MCCULLOCH, himself no friend to protection, in his message to the Thirty-ninth Congress, that the revenues from imports were defrauded of at least twenty per cent, or one-fifth the amount due upon them, by undervaluations. The Secretary of the Treasury's estimate is too modest by half, for he has only probed, and not fathomed, the abyss of corruption with which our custom houses and bonded warehouses are reeking through the pervasive organization of the importers.

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"You Have Called the Wrong Man."

While a hawker was quietly plying a fellow hoarder blacked his face. A colored man also boarded at the same place. The fellow-boarder named had requested to be called early, and when he came in obedience to the call and surveyed himself in the mirror, he indignantly said, "You have called the wrong man." They made a similar mistake in Washington this week. There was an election on Monday, the Tuesday the victors had a gala day, and two men were killed. On the night of the election the Democrats thinking they had elected their candidates, fired salutes, and the next morning we made gallant the Democrats found they had rejoiced too soon—they had called the wrong men.

History of an Important Letter.

The following is the history of Gen. Grant's already famous letter of acceptance. On the day before the letter was published several gentlemen of influence called on the General at his headquarters, and the conversation turned on the Chicago nomination. "By the way," said General GRANT, "I have to write that letter, and, to be said so, he turned to his desk and wrote it in a few minutes. After it had been written he called in the members of his staff, and read it to them. Only one word was altered, and that was corrected quickly, and changed it. The whole thing did not occupy more than ten minutes, and it was copied and put into the mails within half an hour."

The Presbyterian Union Postponed.

The old and New School Presbyterians will not unite this year. The New School Assembly adopted the resolution proposed as a basis of union, but the Old School Assembly desired some additional explanations. Hence, although the report commending the union was adopted, there was added, by the old School Assembly, a recommendation that the portion of the basis which referred to the Confession being received in its historical or reformed sense should be omitted, also that which gave freedom in reading, explaining and illustrating the doctrines of the Confession according to the Reformed or Calvinistic system. The old School proposed to strike out very material clauses bearing upon the question of freedom of interpretation of the Confession. The action of the old School Assembly did not meet with the favor, in the New School Assembly, which was necessary to insure the adoption of the amendment. The proposed amendments received one hundred and sixty-one votes in order to be carried in that body. They only received one hundred and seventeen yeas. A committee was appointed to which the subject was referred, but it reported it was too late to take action upon the matters under consideration. The New School Assembly was, therefore, dissolved without any definite settlement of the questions in interest. The committee of the New School Presbyterians being continued to act with Old School brethren, there will be further negotiation, so that when the Assemblies are again convened in 1869, there may be some plan of union adopted which will be satisfactory to both parties, or the positions taken by the other branch this year may be abandoned.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

AN Episcopal Convention will be held in Trinity Church, Sixth street, on Tuesday next, whose proceedings will be full of interest.

THE suspension of George H. Stuart by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod is thus referred to by the *Presbyterian Banner* of this city: "We esteem it a wise dispensation of Providence that this spirit of bigotry and intolerance has selected Mr. Stuart as its victim. His Christian philanthropy is known the world over. But of all the tributes that have ever been paid to his lofty Christian character, we regard as the highest, that which was rendered to him on Thursday, May 28th, by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church."

THE next General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will be held in Monmouth, Ill., May, 1868.

THE Pittsburgh Reformed Presbytery will meet in Rev. John McMillan's church, Allegheny, on Monday, June 15th.

REV. T. J. WHITCOMB, pastor of the Universalist Church in Connecautville, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening of last week. His failing health compelled him to relinquish his charge.

REV. JAS. MCDONALD has taken the place of Rev. Vissard, as pastor of the Catholic Church at Warren.

THE *Independent* reviews the proceedings of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod relative to the suspension of Mr. George H. Stuart, as reported in the COMMERCIAL, and concludes as follows: "That a man of so high a station, so exemplary a life, and so devout a spirit could at last have so far sinned against God as to worship him in any other manner than by those one hundred and fifty authorized psalms, and have thus brought upon himself a suspension from his Church, a forfeiture of his Christian standing, and the opprobrium of the Christian world, is a matter which undoubtedly will cause lamentation to all those angels of heaven who praise the Most High only

The Daily Commercial

ENTERED PITTSBURGH AS MAIL MATTER.

Hereafter, 6 Pm one or more to Wire Subscribers. Special Dispatches to Saturday Morning. Subscribers from other Counties on the Subscription Lists of Daily will be furnished with the Saturday Morning Edition.

Letter from Washington.

[Special correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1868.

The week ends, on the 5th of May, 1868, an impressive scene was enacted in the city of Pittsburgh, by which two bodies, who had been separating terms of union for a period of about twenty years, were made organically one. In that year the Associate Reformed synod was in session in the city of Allegheny, and the Associate Synod was holding its annual meeting in Pittsburgh. A basis of union having been agreed upon, according to previous arrangement, the Associate Reformed Synod, at an appointed hour, marched in procession from Allegheny to the corner of Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, where the Associate Synod was drawn up in line to receive them. Each Associate Reformed man as that point took the arm of an Associate Presbyterian, and both bodies proceeded in this way to City Hall, where the union between them was formally ratified. This was an impressive scene and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The two bodies thus united assumed the designation of the "General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in North America."

This Assembly, although it has only passed its first decade, is now a large and influential body of Christians. It has been in session in this place for the last week. Rev. James Harper, D. D., of New York, was elected Moderator, and Rev. A. G. Wallace of New Brighton, Pa., Permanent Second Clerk. Dr. Cooper's term as First Permanent Clerk does not expire for two years.

Among the items of business of importance which the Assembly transacted were the following: In response to a memorial from the Presbytery of Boston, the Assembly declared that it was contrary to the law of God for a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife. The Second Synod of the West having memorialized the Assembly in regard to the interpretation to be put on the 10th article of the basis of union, a declaration was made that sessions shall have the right to exercise discretion in admitting members to the communion of the church. The recommendation of the National Union Convention, held last November in the city of Philadelphia, in relation to the appointment of a committee of five to co-operate with similar committee to be appointed by other Presbyterian bodies in inducing the name of union to be adopted, and the committee was appointed accordingly.

The Rev. Dr. Pain appeared in the Assembly as a delegate from the Reformed (formerly Dutch Reformed) Church. Dr. Pain made a very interesting address to the Assembly, and the Moderator responded in appropriate terms. Dr. Lansing, previously, had been present as a delegate from the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church. Dr. Lansing retired, in the afternoon, to the conference room, to report that action on the subject of slavery, and the attitude he had maintained toward the Government during the war for the Union. The Assembly which he addressed and the one he represented, in regard to these matters, were in the same position.

Rev. John Douglass, D.D., of Pittsburgh, appeared as the accredited delegate of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Dr. Douglass was especially charged by the delegated church to urge the matter of union between the two bodies. This subject he presented in the strongest terms. The Assembly received him with great cordiality, and warmly responded to the overtures of the delegate. The Moderator responded in eloquent and highly complimentary terms.

A certified copy of the action of the Reformed Synod on the subject of union was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, of which the venerable Dr. John T. Pressly, of Allegheny, is Chairman. Dr. Douglass brought in a report cordially reciprocating the fraternal sentiments expressed during the session, including one of the Reformed Synod. The following committee was appointed to confer on the subject of union, with the Committee of the Reformed Church, already announced in your columns: Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., Rev. John Douglass, D. D., and J. R. Cooper, D. D., with Elders Thomas McCance, William Hall and John Alexander. The committee have agreed to meet with that of the Reformed Church in the First U. P. Church, Seventh street, Pittsburgh, on the 4th of June, 1868.

Robert Carter, Esq., of New York, appeared as the fraternal delegate from the Union Convention, and delivered a short but impressive address, in which he urged the importance of union, and expressed the hope that the time was not far distant when the Presbyterian Church, in the United States would rise above its divisions, and the name would be one in fact as it is in profession. He stated that the Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia in November, 1866, had been called by the Presbyterians of the North American Union for eight years, from one or two instances, was called, being attended by delegates from eighteen States, and representing eight thousand communicants. The largest number of churches represented in November, the record for that month, showing 500, of which 100 were of a native character, and the remainder of foreign origin. In the month of January, February, and March, 1867, 41 native American churches, and the average of the eight months for the year 1867, 30 churches, were received. The number of ministers, 2 missionary preachers, 9 tailors, and 12 colporters. Of these, 31 were grain vessels, and 4 coal-engaged solely in the carrying trade, and 3 were steamers. The number of communicants was very great, no fewer than 100 persons having perished.

A Useful Sunday Charity.

How vast an amount of good for humanity the well-directed efforts of even one benevolent individual may be the means of effecting, receive a striking illustration in the history of a charitable society at Moscow, the Imperial Philanthropic Society, which in the weeks ago celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment in that city. This Society was founded by a Russian nobleman, distinguished for his philanthropy, Prince Nicholas Galitzin. For the first six years of its existence he was its President, and for the last forty years it has been presided over by his son, Prince Nicholas Galitzin, equally well known in Moscow for his generous charity. From a statement read at the anniversary meeting, it appears that during the fifty years of its existence the Society has relieved over one hundred and forty-five thousand poor persons, and that the money value of the succor which it has given in the nine months in all to no less a sum than $1,750,000.

Conformity Testimony.

During the war Professor Smith, now of the University of Tennessee, held a medical commission under the Confederate Government. While serving in that capacity he made an examination of the unfortunate Prison Pens, and forwarded an elaborate report of the same to the Richmond papers. That report was buried in the rubbish of the rebellion, and has never been published, preserved, and here is a correct from one dated Indianapolis, Ind., 1868:

Since the establishment of the prison, in the present time, over one thousand Federal prisoners have died, that is, one seventh of the entire number have perished in less than nine months. * * * Since the month of June [1864] [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] one hundred and thirty each day. Scurvy, dysentery, pneumonia, and hospital gangrene were the diseases which have been the principal causes of the extraordinary mortality.

* * * *

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE BALLOT REVENUE CASE.

Third Day of the Trial—The Jury Visit the Establishment—The Testimony on the part of the Commercial Closes this Morning—Court Progresses Business—Interesting Points of Law.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

Judge Shannon proposed that the examination, &c., of the Grand Jury be postponed until Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., which was agreed to by the Court and Counsel.

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Hoots and Shoes for Men, Ladies, Misses and Children

At private sale. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland have received another immense assortment of boots and shoes, which they will offer for sale to-day at prices cheaper than ever before. Their stores is large sales and small profits. Do not forget the place, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

To the Public.

Mr. H. Oppenheimer, Merchant Tailor, No. 83 Wood street, has just returned from New York city, and has brought with him a variety from one of the most fashionable houses there —one who is thoroughly acquainted with all the latest styles. He solicits a call from his old patrons and the public generally, and feels confident that he can not only please but suit them. His stock of summer goods—Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., is splendid. His assortment of Furnishing Goods is very choice, including Shirts, Neck Ties of every description, &c.

Dr. Ahern,

Eye and Ear Surgeon and Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Office 156 Smithfield street.

Straw Goods.

A great variety of Hats, Bonnets, &c., suitable for old and young, at cash prices, at private sales to-day. A large and fashionable assortment at Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland's, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

New Invoice of Carpets.

Choice Patterns. Eighty pieces just received. Will be sold at private sale to-day, at Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland's, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

St. James Hotel—Conducted on the European Plan.

We had the pleasure of stopping a short time at this house last week, and we feel that we cannot do our traveling public a greater favor than to inform them of its advantages. The St. James Hotel is located at 6th and Penn streets, directly opposite the Union Depot. It is a newly built, four story brick building, and furnished throughout in the most splendid style. Rooms or suits of rooms can be had, single or en masse, and meals can be taken in the restaurant connected with the house, which is one of the most complete in the city, and is open at all hours of the day and night. Parties arriving in the city at all hours, they call for, and the rates are extremely reasonable. Although the St. James is in every respect a first-class hotel, the expense of stopping there is not more than at other second class hotels. We feel that we can safely say that what it is at the other first-class houses of our city. Mr. Latshaw is a model of a proprietor, always willing to please, and his polite and attentive assortment of employees, from the office down to the porter, are second to none in the city. Give the St. James a trial, and you will find it to your interest to stop there.

The Place to Buy a Summer Hat.

Mr. F. H. Wilson, 100 Wood street, is not a newspaper humbug. He was one of our most successful, Allegheny City dealers before setting up in his present location. The store he has just fitted up is in point of neatness and taste ahead of anything the city of the rivers can boast of. He keeps always on hand the cheapest stock, but a full assortment of the very best and latest styles of reasonable goods, &c., which he will sell as low as the cheapest, as they can be bought anywhere East or West.

Vital Powers.

Mishler's Herb Bitters will impart vitality and tone to the digestive organs. It will thoroughly eradicate all morbific matter from the blood, cleanse the entire system, and prevent the formation of the elements of the diseased organs of the human body. It is the General Spring Purifier and Infallible Remedy for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Cramps in the Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, &c. It is recommended by physicians of the highest standing, and by thousands of the fairest in the land that the light of science and the power of wealth have ever discovered. The fact that in all parts of the land the most learned members of the medical profession are using it in their practice, and prescribing it to their patients who are afflicted with these diseases—medical men who have repeatedly tested the marvellous virtues of this great remedy—is the strongest evidence that can be adduced that the proprietary compound is a medicine upon which they can rely as absolutely and completely efficacious in such cases as we have recommended it to be. For sale by druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

[☞ Depot for Mishler's Herb Bitters, Mc-Clevan & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market, corner Diamond.

Every Violation

of the laws of health invariably entails its own punishment, and the warnings administered by the faithful monitor (pain) cannot be neglected with impunity. If its admonitions were heeded, and the proper remedy immediately resorted to, a vast amount of suffering would be prevented, and dangerous diseases averted. When the head throbs, the lips become parched, and the cheek is burning—take warning in time; neglect is then the first step to fever. The vast storehouse of nature has provided remedies for all the ailments that afflict mankind, without resorting to pernicious nostrums. The best of these medicinal agents have been incorporated in the preparation known as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and offered as a safe remedy to those suffering from the various forms of fever. This vegetable has steadily and surely won its way into the confidence of the public, and has received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Faintness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, it is unsurpassed. Every day, new proofs of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the Bitters for the cure of Fever and Ague, and among this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, strongly recommend to all classes of our community.

[☞ Depot for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, McClevan & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market, corner Diamond.

Sinaitia Simplifies Curastur.

FOR SORE, WEAK, INFLAMED EYES AND EYELIDS.

A true specific and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional taint, and that the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMIC SOLVENT instantly relieves the pain and yet cures the worst forms of ophthalmia sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatments. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes are cured by it in a few days. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Pamphlets sent gratis. Depot, 562 Broadway, New York. Sold by Jos. Flemming & Son, Pittsburgh.

Homeopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at the office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. ☞

The above medicine can be obtained of the following agents: S. L. Fahnestock & Co., (Wholesale Druggists,) Dr. G. N. Keyser, McClevan & McKennan, Mrs. Miner's book-store, all of Pittsburgh; J. J. Fast, Montgomery City.

[☞ Depot for Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicines, McClevan & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market, corner Diamond.

Police Intelligence.

FRIDAY, June 5.

Before Deputy Mayor Bailey.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Ellen Darlington, of Diamond alley, was before us with lockjaw. The facts of the case as sworn to by the prosecutrix, are as follows: Ellen has heretofore lived at No. 56 Penn street, in the Ninth ward. Lately, however, she has been living with a man named Thomas Kelly. On evening of last week, at about 7 o'clock, she came to the house of the prosecutrix, and demanded, as of the value of $5, belonging to Kelly, which the prosecutrix refused to give her. Ellen then threatened to break up the house, and proceeded to carry out her threat by breaking the window sash, &c. Officer Kelly arrested her and took her before the Mayor, who committed her to the county jail in default of bail.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

John Brock charged Adam Bonner with a breach of the peace. Both parties live in the Fifth ward, and had threatened to take the life of John, in which proceeding the latter came very near being successful. It is stated that on the 26th inst., the court house square was the scene of a terrible, desperate and bloody fight between these two men, in which a large hammer, ready to strike a person's brains out, was used. Bonner was committed to jail in default of bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

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